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JUN 24 1927
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WEEKLY STATION REPORTS

OF THE OFFICE OF

DRY LAND AGRICULTURE INVESTIGATIONS

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JUN 4 1927

REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 4, 1927.

HAVRE:

Rain totaling 1.95 inches was recorded on five days during the past week which has made field work impossible. We have not been on the plots since the 16th of May. The total precipitation for May was 7.29 inches which is over five inches above normal.

Corn, flax and potatoes are to be seeded yet. This is by far the latest date of seeding that we have had on corn and potatoes.

Of the spring grains, wheat is making the most rapid growth. None of them, however, are as far along as they usually are. Winter rye is growing rapidly and is showing head. Winter wheat has a healthy appearance but is a little slow.

Alfalfa, especially on irrigated fields, is very backward. This is due partially to the injurious effect of two or three hail storms.

Corn planted on the 13th of May is not up. Part of it is just starting. The stand will undoubtedly be thin.

Range grass is growing very rapidly and there should be more feed than there has been for a number of years.

Streams still continue high and there is still some floods reported from Milk River.

JUDITH BASIN:

The continuation of rains carried May's precipitation total up to 5.08 inches. This is 1.14 inches more than the maximum previously recorded for this month. The normal for May is 2.31 inches. Precipitation was recorded every day during the past week. Roads are in bad shape due to the heavy rains.

The soil is abundantly supplied with moisture. Field work has been delayed but date of seeding and miscellaneous tests were seeded the last day of the week. All cereals are growing slowly, however, winter wheat is looking good. Grasses are making a good growth and alfalfa and sweet clover are coming on slowly. All crops need warmer weather to make rapid growth.

Cows and heifers were placed on the grass pastures on June 1. Pigs were placed on the alfalfa and sweet clover pastures during the week.

Maximum temperature 64, minimum 32; precipitation, 1.89 inches.

HUNTLEY:

Rain has been received six days out of the past seven and, although, with one exception, the showers have been light, the intervening periods have been cloudy and the ground has not dried sufficiently to permit field work. Growth of field crops has been slow and the color of all vegetation indicates the need of sunshine and warm weather.

Weeds are beginning to get a good start in roads, alleys and summer fallowed plots and control measures will be taken as soon as it is possible to work the land.

Station visitors during the week included Mr. G. F. Allen, of the Budget Bureau, Director Linfield, of the State Experiment Station, and Mr. Robert Wilson, of the Mandan Station.

Maximum temperature 71, minimum 35; precipitation, 1.13 inches.

SHERIDAN:

The weather still continues unsettled and cloudy the most of the time. Planting of the variety corn was completed early in the week. Plots in the rotation field were plowed for sorgo and partly prepared for seeding. Some of the new breaking was prepared for corn and partly planted. Fields of oats and barley for feed also were seeded. A light rain yesterday has stopped field work for the present.

Spring grain made a more appreciable growth during the week than for some time.

Maximum temperature 67, minimum 32; precipitation, .52 inch.

A light frost was apparent, but no damage to tender plants.

DICKINSON:

The growth of crops was more rapid during the latter part of the week, due to higher temperature. Spring grains all have good stands but seem very short for this date. More sunshine is needed for all crops. During May about three-fourths of the days were cloudy. Perennial forage crops, particularly grasses, have grown rapidly.

Fallow on the main rotation field was plowed June 4, the average date for recent years.

Dickinson, continued:

Land is more free from weeds at this date than for several years. A thick stand of Russian thistle came up early in May but the blizzard and later rains have killed nearly all of them. Wild oats is not as thick as usual through the country but is still quite conspicuous in many fields.

A good deal of land is being seeded to late feed crops and some to flax. The wheat acreage in this locality is normal or possibly a little above average. Some farmers are not putting in as much corn as planned because of the cold, wet season.

The orchard and garden were cultivated during the week. About the maximum amount of bloom is now showing in the orchard. The cold weather was unfavorable for early flowering varieties but the later ones probably will have a better set of fruit.

Work was started May 31 on remodelling of the seed house for use as a mess house. A new seed house is to be built later.

Dr. H. L. Walster, Agronomist, North Dakota Experiment Station, visited the station on June 1.

The total precipitation in May was 5.67 inches. This was the wettest May since 1909 when 5.78 inches were recorded. The record for May was made in 1906 with 7.11 inches.

Maximum temperature 81, minimum 41; precipitation, .76 inch.

MANDAN:

Agronomy

Cool, showery weather prevailed throughout most of the week. The first clear weather for more than two weeks occurred on the 3rd and 4th.

Sorghum varieties, Sudan grass and millet varieties were planted on May 31. Fallow plots were plowed on June 1 and 2. The soil conditions were the best observed for several years at this time. The same plots were harrowed immediately afterward.

Alfalfa, flax and sweet clover, seeded on April 29, were reseeded June 3 on account of poor emergence. Cool, wet weather was probably in the main responsible for the poor condition of emergence.

Mandan, continued.

Roadways in the rotation and variety testing fields were worked with a disk with very satisfactory results.

A 15-acre block in field P is being duckfooted in preparation for fallow.

Maximum temperature 70, minimum 38; precipitation, .36 inch.

Horticulture

Outdoor crossing of fruits has been finished. Work was done with plums, apples and crabs gooseberries and currants.

It does not appear that there will be a heavy set of plums, although the trees bloomed freely, and no frost was recorded. Cool, cloudy weather during the blooming period prevented insects from doing much work among the blossoms.

Softwood cuttings of gooseberries, currants, P. tomentosa selections, etc., are now being made.

The flower beds about the grounds were filled with the usual bedding plants the earlier part of the week. Hoeing of groups and general care of the grounds, also had attention. The abundant moisture has improved the lawns a great deal, and the grass is growing vigorously, necessitating much mowing.

Lilacs are now at their best. The Persian lilac, used a great deal on the campus, is very good, being a sheet of purplish lavender from the ground up. The color combines very well with that of the Golden currant and Spirea arguta, both still blooming.

The hybrid lilacs are also very good this year. The most popular seems to be Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth, a rich purplish wine red with large single trusses. Paul Therion, of almost the same color, but with double, much branched trusses, is next in favor. Other good sorts are Charles X, Pres. Grevy, Madame Perie, and Marie Legroye.

The cool weather is retarding the growth of vegetables of nearly all kinds a great deal. Beans, corn and vine crops are especially affected, with peas, cabbage and root crops doing best. If warm weather does not arrive soon, the breeding plots, especially sweet corn, will be badly retarded, so frost might injure the crop.

Mandan, continued:

Arboriculture

The cutting out of dead trees and brush from the tree plantings has been continued this week. Cultivating and hoeing has been done in the seedling nurseries. Chinese elm seed is being picked; it is [illegible] expected that the crop will be larger than for several years past.

Mr. Guy F. Allen, Executive Assistant to the Director of the Budget, visited on Wednesday, June 1.

BELLE FOURCHE:

Heavy rains of over .50 inch precipitation were recorded May 29 and June 1, and light showers were received each of the remaining days of the week. A total of 6.96 inches of rain was received during the month of May, which is 4.31 inches greater than the 19-year average for May and next to the heaviest precipitation for any month on record at this station.

The soil has been too wet throughout the week to permit field work, but conditions have been very favorable for plant growth. Wheat, oats, barley and flax seeded last week are up with good stands on all plots.

Mr. O. R. Mathews visited the station early in the week. Maximum temperature 70, minimum 42; precipitation, 1.23 inches.

ARDMORE:

Field work has been at a standstill during most of the week. On the two days when field work was possible some of the corn fields were harrowed, and the land to be planted to sorgo was worked to kill weeds. The balance of the week was spent in repairing fences, and in constructing a fence around the wind break and orchard.

The crops are showing the effect of the continued cold weather. Most of the grain is turning yellow in spots and its development has been greatly retarded.

The corn in the rotations and in most of the fields came up during the week, and the flax in the rotations emerged. A few heads appeared on the winter rye. Winter wheat is not as far advanced as winter rye, but is in good condition and most of the plots appear to have an adequate stand.

Ardmore, continued:

The trees in the shelterbelt were measured during the week. The Chinese elm, particularly the younger trees, winterkilled badly. In previous years no winterkilling of this species has occurred.

Mr. Robert Wilson, of the Mandan Station, was a visitor during the week.

A small amount of hail fell on May 28. The total precipitation for May was 3.26 inches.
Maximum temperature 79, minimum 37; precipitation, 1.30 inches.

ARCHER:

During the past week the weather has been cool and threatening, a number of light showers occurring on five days of the week. Fogs were common, especially during the early morning. Today, June 4, a rather heavy shower is in progress.

Field work has progressed but not as rapidly as would have been possible if our dairyman had not resigned. Field work has consisted of finishing the seeding of millet. The station now has in a little more than 70 acres of this crop and with one more day's seeding there will be 85 acres of corn and 17 acres of sunflowers. The greater part of these crops will be used for the dairy cattle. Seedings of clover, alfalfa and grasses have been made in the experimental field. The cereal nursery is being seeded. The yards are being cleaned.
Maximum temperature 72, minimum 36; precipitation, .31 inch.

AKRON:

Ample moisture for immediate and near future needs has been received during the past week. These rains interfered with field work but an accumulation of small farm jobs furnished plenty of duties for the station force.

The rains began with .30 of an inch on the 30th to be followed by .54 inch the next day and 1.00 inch the 1st. Small showers and cloudy weather have followed these rains and late today, June 4, a heavy shower falling within a few minutes promises to net another half to three-quarters of an inch. Ground is thoroughly moist and soil has been melted and compacted in the bottom of the listed furrows over the corn. With sunshiny weather following, this soil will bake in the bottom of the listed furrows and will make it difficult for the corn to emerge.

Akron, continued:

An implement to stir this soil in the bottom of the listed furrows over the germinating corn would be a happy solution to corn cultural problems on the hard lands of this region. These rains are in time to fully benefit all crops except wheat early seeded on fallowed land which was badly damaged by the freeze of the first of May and which suffered badly through the shortage of moisture through the middle and later half of May. Some hail has been reported, serious enough to beat down the jointed wheat.

Ewe lots No. 1 and No. 3 were turned onto their respective pastures early in the week. About five acres of sweet clover hay was mowed before the rains and has lain in the windrow throughout the week. The staking of roadways and the trimming of the main rotation field plots was completed. The fencing of the pastures across the railroad was completed except along the railroad right-of-way, and houses for shelter were constructed so that early the following week ewes can be turned on the sweet clover and on the pasture mixture pastures. The grain storage room was cleaned, sacks retagged, and varieties combined into single sacks. The lambs were dipped for ticks today, June 4.

Maximum temperature 80, minimum 43; precipitation, 1.97 inches.

NORTH PLATTE:

The month of May finished with a rainfall deficit of 1.66 inches at the North Platte Weather Bureau. This wiped out the seasonal excess existing at the end of April and left at the end of May an accrued seasonal deficit of .35 inch. Fall seeded grains suffered severely from lack of moisture during the latter part of May, and in some cases, even with favorable conditions, only a partial recovery will be possible.

June has started out with conditions especially favorable for small grains. Temperatures have been low and rains since the first total 1.20 inches. Spring grains are making a remarkable development. Corn is somewhat backward and cut worms are taking a heavy toll in many fields.

COLBY:

The weather remained cool during the week. No winds that would do any damage blew and several showers the latter part of the week amounting to .49 inch will help the crops. Winter wheat on the station is showing a few heads. Barley is heading and burning in spots. Spring wheat and oats are heading and the former is burning badly on some preparations, especially fall plowing and corn stubble.

Colby, continued:

Some thin spots of corn were reseeded by hand on the project this week. The D. L. A. sorghums will be seeded the coming week. The first sorghum seeding was made on the station this week. It will take a rain to furnish sufficient moisture for germination. Corn stands are rather spotted in most instances, due principally to cutworms and to ground squirrels. The former have done far more damage than usual while the latter have not been as bad as in former years.

Work during the week has consisted of cleaning up additional dead brush out of the orchard and windbreak, pulling in some small fields that were fall listed and one day's planting of sorghums.

Several severe hail storms did considerable damage in the counties north of here and the northern part of this county the latter part of the week.

HAYS:

The drought was broken during the first four days of June, during which time several rains of varying amounts occurred with a total of 2.88 inches, with prospects of more within 24 hours. The rains have been more or less local in character, but during the period most of Kansas has been pretty well covered with a generous amount of rainfall.

The rains came too late in this locality to greatly benefit the winter wheat as it was already too badly injured by drought and winds to make good recovery, although it is reported in time for all wheat east of Russel, which is 26 miles east of Hays. South and southwest as far as Ness and Scott City the wheat is very badly damaged being almost a failure around Ness.

In some localities the rain was accompanied by hail varying in amount in some places, causing total loss of wheat crop. This county escaped any destructive storm damage, except that some of the row crops just coming up were partially buried. It is still a little too early to determine just how many fields may require replanting.

The rains damaged the stand of kafir on the Dry Land project considerably. Previous to the rains the stand on most plots was excellent, in fact so thick as to require heavy thinning, but now it is a problem to determine whether it is safe to plant over and take chances on another loss or better to retain that which we already have.

Hays, continued:

Corn is looking fine. An excellent stand was secured and the growth is now about six inches high.

Oats and barley, although very badly burned except on fallow, were not so far along as winter wheat and should make better recovery. The straw will be very short except on fallow, but looksgood for a fair crop of grain. Spring wheat also looks very promising at this time. It suffered less than the other crops because of stage of development.

GARDEN CITY:

The long drought was broken Wednesday night when .94 of an inch of moisture was received at the station. Heavier rains were reported from surrounding communities. The rain here was accompanied by a high wind and some hail. Neither the hail or wind caused much damage on the station except that a few tree limbs were broken and a few plants were cut off.

The rain came too late to save most of the winter wheat. A few farmers are reporting that they have some fields that will be worth harvesting. It is of considerable benefit, however, to the row crops. Considerable washing of row crops took place and many farmers will have to replant. Corn which was planted on the station early in the week is covered three to four inches deep by the washed soil.

Field work consisted of planting corn, and the second date of planting sorghums, and of working down the seedbed for the sorghums which will be planted next week.

Maximum temperature 86, minimum 47; precipitation .94 inch.

DALHART:

The past week has been less windy than usual. There was one day of the week with hot winds but the remainder have been cooler. Several days the wind blew pretty hard for short duration. There has not been any indication of rain although some cloudiness occurred this week. On Thursday evening, about dark, the wind blew pretty strong from several directions and a few drops of rain fell.

Field operations for the week consisted of the planting of the second date of the grain and forage sorghums and the 4th date of cotton. The May 15 date of sorghum varieties is just emerging to a very scattering stand. None of the cotton has emerged.

Dalhart, continued:

Considerable watering was done this week on the trees, etc., which were planted this spring. The vineyard was gone over and all hanging canes tied to the trellis wires. Weeds were hoed out of the variety tree planting and the vineyard. The field cultivator was used in an effort to check weed growth on some of the increase fields.

The small grain prospects are getting thinner and thinner. All of the station wheat plots are dead except the fallow plot. On this plot the wheat is approximately 12 inches high with heads averaging about 2-1/2 inches in length. With a favorable chance from now on this plot may make from 6 to 10 bushels to the acre. The winter rye is alive yet on nearly all plots but does not stand much show of making a crop. Oats on the sorghum plot, (Rot. No. 58) is dead or at least does not show any signs of life. On the cowpea plot, (Rot. No. 59) the oats look pretty good yet but heading is taking place with a height of 6 to 8 inches. The same is true with oats on plots C.C.B. and D. Winter wheat over the entire Panhandle section is dying or already dead, except for a few places where the land was summer fallowed.

Mr. E. F. Chilcott was a station visitor the first of the week.

Maximum temperature 92, minimum 44; precipitation, 0.

TUCUMCARI:

Light showers were reported in portions of Quay County the past week, but it is doubtful if these were of any appreciable benefit. Station records show no precipitation since the close of March, with the exception of .03 inch April 15.

A section of road is now being clayed and this will require nearly a week's work. Sand blowing on this road early in May made it impassable.

Mr. E. F. Chilcott, of the Woodward Station, spent Thursday at the station. The writer spent Sunday at Dalhart, returning by way of Clayton.

Tucumcari, continued:

May evaporation, totaling 14.367, was the highest ever recorded for any month. Evaporation for April and May totaled 23.810, compared with an average of 16.439 inches for these two months over a period of 14 years. April and May were the warmest months on record, with means of 61 and 71, respectively. The 22-year means average 56 and 65 for these two months.

Precipitation, January 1 to June 4,1927------- 0.51 inches
22-year average, January 1 to June 4 ------- 5.95 "

Precipitation, October 1, 1926 to June 4,1927- 2.34 "
22-year average, October 1 to June 4 ------- 8.89 "

The years 1910 and 1918 most nearly approached the present year in severity of spring drought, precipitation from January 1 to June 1 in 1910 totaling 1.14 inches, and in 1918, 1.79 inches. In both of those dry years the drought was not really broken until July, June being unusually low in precipitation.

Maximum temperature 95, minimum 49; Evaporation, 3.060 inches.
Wind velocity, 7.5 miles per hour.

BIG SPRING:

Weather conditions during the past week have remained hot and dry. The hot winds, which have prevailed most of the time, have dried the soil out so much that poor stands are being obtained.

The past month has been the hottest of any May on record at this station. The ten year average of the maximum temperature for the month of May is 82, while the average of the past month was 97. During this month there were 14 days when the maximum was 100 or above.

Milo, kafir and cowpeas in the rotations are up to fair stands, but the cotton is very spotted. The grain and forage sorghum varieties were planted the first of the week, but it is rather doubtful as to whether they will come up or not unless it rains soon.

Planting throughout the county is at a standstill again with every one waiting for rain.

Maximum temperature 106, minimum 63; precipitation, 0.

WOODWARD:

Dry weather continues and at present the outlook is for a very low yield of wheat from station plots. They carry a far better stand than farmers' fields generally and are in far worse shape. This is probably the first year that station yields have been below the average of surrounding farms.

A recent trip to Dalhart and Tucumcari showed pastures over most of the Texas Panhandle burned to the appearance of a richly browned loaf of bread. Condition of wheat fields tell that wheat was planted there. Over the whole of the Panhandle and adjacent regions there has been very little spring crop planted. It is getting so late that planting must be done hastily when rains do come and there is very little good seed in the country. The outlook, therefore, is for a poor sorghum crop as well as a poor wheat crop, even if conditions are favorable from now on.

Work of the week has consisted of exterminating Johnson grass, picking cherries, cleaning up grounds and working over machinery.

Maximum temperature 92, minimum 54; precipitation, .19 inch. Average hourly wind velocity, 6.1 miles. Evaporation, 1.605 inches.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JUN 11 1927

WEEKLY SITUATION REPORTS

OF THE OFFICE OF

DRY LAND AGRICULTURE INVESTIGATIONS

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 11, 1927.

HAVRE:

Due to clear, drying weather, we were able to be in the field the first two and one-half days of the past week. Since that time it has been cloudy with some rain, which was sufficient to prevent field work.

Miscellaneous dates of seeding were put in as well as the rotation corn. Varieties of corn are yet to be seeded and most of the commercial fields. Corn that was seeded early in the season shows a very poor stand. Spring grains are making quite rapid growth. Most all of them are stooling and spring rye is shooting. Winter rye is well headed and that on fallow is beginning to lodge. Winter wheat is stooling very profusely.

A measuring worm, which has caused damage to the shelterbelt for the last two or three years, has hatched out again in large numbers. This worm, which seems to prefer box elders, does not move very far from year to year. It is found only in limited areas on the native trees. For some reason or other it has been especially bad in our shelterbelt. Conifer trees planted this spring seem to be started almost 100 per cent.

There is a great deal of delay, not only on the station but in this section of the state, caused by the extremely wet weather. There are a great many men who would like to summer fallow sufficiently early. However, the tumbling mustard is making very rapid growth and in most places it is nearly headed. We have tried to plow some of the more favored fields on the station, but have been unable to do so because of soft spots. In the section north of here where there are a great many blow out holes, there are spots that cannot be plowed until late in the summer. All of the glacial lakes in the sections north of here are filled.

Range conditions are the best that have been in this section for a number of years. June grass is all headed and is showing pretty fair height. A little spear grass began heading during the week. Western wheat grass is making a very rapid growth and has extended well up on the benches.

Maximum temperature 71, minimum 43; precipitation, .69 inch.

JUDITH BASIN:

Light showers fell during the week but not enough to entirely stop field work until the last day when .78 of an inch was recorded. The few days of warmer weather has caused a rapid growth in all crops. Spring sown cereals, however, are still backward. Alfalfa, sweet clover and grasses are making a good growth. Trees in the shelterbelt and orchard are doing well and conditions for the spring planted conifers have been very favorable.

The few days of good weather benefited farmers in this section who had tractors running day and night in order to complete their seeding. The present storm, however, is again delaying field work.

Corn land on the rotations and pasture experiments was prepared and planted. The planting of corn varieties was also completed. Potato ground was cultivated and seed is being made ready for planting.
Maximum temperature 78, minimum 40; precipitation, 1.03 inches.

HUNTLEY:

The weather has been bright and warm since June 4, and it was possible to resume field work on the 6th. Fallow and rye plots were plowed, corn harrowed, and beans, potatoes, sorgos and soy beans were planted.

The hail and torrential rain storm of the previous week damaged stands of flax by washing out and burying the seedlings in mud which eventually crusted over and smothered the plants. The flax plots were, therefore, cultivated and reseeded.

All crops have responded vigorously to the excellent growing weather of the past week. Winter wheat has grown nearly two inches a day and in some places is nearly waist high. A hard shower accompanied by wind was received early this morning, June 11, and caused considerable lodging in the tallest grain.

Hogs in the pasture experiments were weighed June 10. All lots showed good gains for the two-week interval and all of the pastures have more forage than the hogs can graze down. Spring pigs on the annual-crop pastures were weaned and the sows removed from the plots.

Mr. J. T. Sarvis spent last Saturday at the station.
Maximum temperature 84, minimum 41; precipitation, .42 inch.

SHERIDAN:

The week has been quite favorable for field work. Preparation of ground for sorgo, Sudan grass, millet, and beans was completed, and all of these crops were seeded early in the week.

All crops made a good growth during the week. Corn and flax emerged early in the week with a good stand.

Visitors during the week included Mr. J. T. Sarvis and Mr. Robert Wilson from Mandan, and Mr. Quayle from Laramie.
Maximum temperature 83, minimum 42; precipitation, .11 inch.

MANDAN:

Agronomy

Cool and cloudy weather, with light showers nearly every day was the order of the week. Unless hot weather comes soon, it is doubtful if corn matures seed this fall. Emergence at the station is ten days late, and reports from the surrounding country indicate much later planting, and in some instances replanting on account of seed rotting in the ground. Corn planted on the 18th of May was up June 7, compared with May 27 last year.

Damage by cutworms and wire worms has been reported in connection with corn. At the station cutworms have damaged flax noticeably, and have been observed on the corn plots.

Millets and sorghums seeded on May 31 are just coming up.

Corn received its first cultivation this week. The land was cleaner than usual for this time of year.
Maximum temperature 80, minimum 39; precipitation, .18 inch.

Grazing Experiment

Soil samples on the 6th showed visible moisture penetration to a depth of from 3 to 4 feet.

List quadrats were clipped and areas in the isolation transects were opened and closed to grazing.

Mandan, continued:

Horticulture

Orchards and small fruits are now being cultivated for the second time, and hoed for the first time, this season. Warm weather following the rains of May has caused weeds to grow rapidly.

The blooming period of fruit trees is now over for most species, and the second annual application of spray will be started next week.

Apples, crabs and small fruits, have generally set well, and good crops are hoped for. Plums are more variable, some varieties setting heavy crops and others light crops. However, conditions are generally favorable for a good year for most fruits.

Arboriculture

Lewis S. Matthew and John L. Emerson reported for duty as shelterbelt inspectors on June 6. Ernest J. George returned from the Minnesota School of Forestry, where he has been a student during the past term, on June 10.

Men have been gathering Chinese elm seed from the station trees during the past week. They have secured 121 pounds, green weight.

Twelve conifer seed beds are being planted today, June 11. The following species are being seeded: Black Hills spruce, Blue spruce, Englemann spruce, Siberian larch, Western Yellow pine and Lodgepole pine.

Visitors of the week included Messrs. C. F. Munro, Director of Agricultural Extension, North Dakota Agricultural College, J. Stragher, Agricultural Development Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, L. A. Campbell, Agricultural Development Agent, Northern Pacific Railway, and B. E. Grovin, Agricultural Agent, Greater North Dakota Association.

ARDMORE:

The week was favorable for field work. During the week the land to be planted to sorgo was worked and the sorgo planted, the corn varieties and the corn plots in the rotations were given their first cultivation, the hog pastures were mowed, and the roadways were double disked.

Ardmore, continued:

The average yield of the alfalfa in the hog pasture was 1,695 pounds per acre. This alfalfa was cut early in order to secure a second growth for pasturing, and the yield is lower than is to be expected where the alfalfa is allowed to reach a proper stage of maturity.

All crops made seasonable growth during the week. The early planted oats and barley are shooting, and some of the winter rye plats have headed. Corn was slow and backward, but a few warm days improved its condition considerably.

Mr. W. L. Quayle, of the University of Wyoming, and Mr. J. T. Sarvis, of the Mandan Station, were station visitors during the week.

Mr. Kopland spent part of the week inspecting herd bulls in the vicinity of Newell.

Maximum temperature 92, minimum 43; precipitation, .05 inch.

ARCHER:

The storm which started last Saturday continued until Sunday night. The precipitation recorded Sunday morning was .60 of an inch and Monday morning .65 of an inch. This put a stop to all field work and the labor was put to excavating for a basement. Wednesday seeding was continued and will be completed today. Some excavation will remain for next week's work.

Crops are growing rapidly. There is but little winter wheat on fallow. The best stand on fallow is where the subsoiler was used as the primary tillage implement. There are good stands on stubble land and in the corn rows where the stalks were left standing. The best crop of winter wheat is on pea stubble land. At present the spring crops are very good.

Maximum temperature 82, minimum 43; precipitation, 1.25 inches.

AKRON:

Dashing rain on Sunday following the ample rains of the week before largely ran off, filling low swales and causing the dry sand creek one-half mile south of the station to flow. Soil remained too wet to work till near the middle of the week The staking out of the station roads was continued.

Akron, continued:

The fencing of the new pastures across the railroad and the building of temporary sheds for the ewes was all accomplished while the ground was too wet for field work.

The sweet clover hay mowed before the rain was raked on Wednesday. The remainder of the 10 acre field was mowed on that date.

The duckfoot cultivating of the station roads was commenced Thursday as the first field work. The rotation corn and sorghum plats, the sheep rotations corn fields, the rate and spacing experiment plats, and the general forage variety experiment plats, were spike tooth harrowed. Rotation alleys were cultivated Friday. Some time was spent on harrowing and hoeing in the orchard. Forestry Experiment No. 1 was disked Friday.

With nearly three inches of moisture the first of June, general crop prospects are the best witnessed at this station for a number of years. Winter wheat and barley are heading. Spring sown grains, though small, have been in good color and have commenced vigorous growth. Corn stands are improving since the rains and it now appears that satisfactory stands will be found on all the experiments.

Mr. John Sarvis, of the Mandan Station, is visiting the station this week end.

Maximum temperature 87, minimum 42; precipitation, 1.00 inch.

NORTH PLATTE:

Following the rains of last week, good growing weather has prevailed. Temperatures were about normal for the season. No rain has occurred.

Sorgo and milo on the D. L. A. plots and some late Sudan grass pastures on the station were seeded early in the week. All row crops have been cultivated. Thinning of corn on the D. L. A. plots is in progress.

Winter wheat is now in full head. Its moisture supply is scant and the size of the crop will depend almost wholly upon the amount of moisture received during the next two or three weeks.

Alfalfa haying will hold the center of the stage for the coming week.

GARDEN CITY:

An inch of rain was received last Saturday night. That, together with the rain received earlier that same week, will go a long way toward giving the row crops a good start. All of the plots going to row crops and all fallow plots, except the spring listed ones, were spring tooth harrowed during the week. The seedbed for all row crops is now in excellent condition. The plots have been staked and planting will start Monday if rain does not prevent. Planting has been somewhat delayed this spring because of the drought.

Corn and the first two dates of planting have emerged. A very good stand of corn was secured, but the sorghum stands are somewhat spotted.

Maximum temperature 95, minimum 52; precipitation, 1.00 inch.

DALHART:

The past week has been rather changeable. A part of the time was rather cool with some cloudiness, other times have been quite hot and sultry. The past three days especially have been hot. There has not been much wind during this week until today. About 1:00 p.m. today the wind came up from the southwest and is blowing a gale. Soil is blowing as far as one can see.

There is no soil blowing on the station except by spells when a whirlwind crosses. Three small showers were recorded here this week netting .46 inch. This wind may blow up another rain, since the sky has clouded over and it is very sultry and oppressive today.

There was not enough rainfall to do any good. The rain was rather spotted over the entire Panhandle. It is claimed that as much as two inches fell within two miles of the station on the northwest, and that there were six inches of small hail lying on the ground after the rain was over. We had only a trace of fine hail here.

The teams have been in the field all week cultivating in an effort to keep the weeds under control. The Russian thistles are thriving in spite of the dry weather. The last date of cotton was planted on the 10th. This makes five dates planted at 10-day intervals from May 1 and none of it is germinated. Everything is in readiness to plant the last date of sorghum varieties. The first date is not doing any better since the light rain. The few scattering plants which were trying to grow before the rain do not seem to have been helped.

Dalhart, continued:

No more of the crops have emerged since the rain. In the plowed field the rain wet down about 2½ to 3 inches. The lister furrows in the north field were leveled after the rain so as to have the field in readiness to prepare for planting should favorable conditions arrive. Tho trees and shrubs were watered again this week. The hedges were trimmed and the grapes gone over to tie up the new canes. The artichokes which were planted during April emerged to a good stand and have since been dug and eaten by rodents. Poisoned grain was scattered around the plot but it failed to prevent the digging.

In about a week the winter wheat on the fallow plot will be ready to harvest. Several of the rye plots will also be ready to harvest about the same time.

Maximum temperature 98, minimum 54; precipitation, .46 inch.

TUCUMCARI:

A shower of .20 inch early in the week was the first precipitation since April 15 when .03 inch fell. The total for the year is now .71 inch compared with a 22-year average of 6.43 inches for this period. It is reported that one or two isolated neighborhoods in the county received sufficient rainfall this week to permit of listing or shallow plowing.

Wind movement has not averaged much above the long-time average for the past few weeks, but short periods of high velocity have resulted in some soil movement. Weed growth is now becoming a factor in reducing soil blowing, although it is difficult to understand where weeds find moisture for growth, with precipitation totaling only 2.54 inches since October 1.

The station force and three teams have spent the past week in road work. This work will serve to put work stock, which have done practically no work this spring, in condition to handle field work when, and if, rains come. With about 160 acres of plots and increase fields in cultivation, the prospect of a rush season for six work animals is looming larger every day the drought continues, for nothing has been prepared for planting.

Orchard and shade trees are in many cases suffering severely, with many leaves withering and dropping.

Tucumcari, continued:

Peach trees are in many cases nearly denuded and the light crop of fruit is withering. Leaves on several strong, hardy 12-year old apple trees are falling so extensively that it is possible the trees are dying. In the variety tree planting nearly all Black Hills and Colorado spruce are dying, although most of the pines and the deciduous trees are struggling exceptionally well.

Maximum temperature 100, minimum 55; precipitation, .20 inch. Evaporation, 2.692 inches. Average hourly wind velocity, 6.6 miles

BIG SPRING:

Conditions have remained unchanged during the past week, that is, hot, dry weather continues to prevail. Nearly every day the clouds gather, and the wind blows, but a dust storm of short duration is all that materializes.

Although feed crops will make fairly good yields if planted any time during this month, cotton has a poor chance if planted much later than the 15th. If it does not rain during the next week, the acreage devoted to cotton will be very light.

The first and second dates of seeding of grain sorghums were thinned this week. Other work of the week consisted of knifing the plots and part of the increase fields and in watering trees.

Maximum temperature 104, minimum 60; precipitation, 0.

LAWTON:

The 1927 harvest of small grains was as follows: Rotation oats, June 4; oats variety test, June 7 to 11; oats rate and date test, May 30 to June 11; wheat variety test, June 4 to 10; winter barley, May 14 to 28.

Some well distributed rains late in the season permitted wheat and oats to mature quite satisfactorily. Wheat developed a normal amount of straw but the yield will be rather light because of a drought period earlier in the spring. On June 3 about 15 acres of oats were harvested with a combine. Although the oats were a little green for such work, the machine did a very satisfactory job. One piece of about 10 acres yielded 27 bushels per acre.

Lawton, continued:

Thinning of all grain sorghums, both in rotation work and cooperative projects was completed during the past week as well as cultivation of these crops. Some cotton has also been chopped and cultivated. All sorghum crops have made a very rapid spring growth and are in excellent condition at present. Chinch bugs are just now very heavily infesting these crops. The principal injury will probably come when the second brood appears.

Corn in the M. C. plots is just beginning to tassel. The second cutting of alfalfa is ready for harvest. The second crop is generally quite clean and has made a very satisfactory growth.

Precipitation from January to May 30 amounts to 11.29 inches, leaving a deficiency of only .75 inch. June precipitation to date amounts to .82 inch.

Wheat harvest throughout the county is pretty well completed except where the work has been held in delay for the use of combines.

Mr. J. R. Quisenberry, of the Office of Cereal Crops and Diseases, visited the station June 6.

WOODWARD:

After a practically unbroken drought since April, 2.28 inches of rain fell on the 5th of June. It came nicely, continuing all day and was followed by three days of quiet, partially cloudy weather. As a consequence wheat, which was in the dough when it came, is filling well and will be far better in quality than anyone expected, though yields will be only moderate because of thin stands generally prevailing.

Kanred wheat on the station was too nearly mature to be benefited by the rain as much as Blackhull and Turkey wheat generally planted.

We expected a big demand for sorghum seed as soon as rains came, but this has not developed as nearly the entire acreage over the country is in wheat and it was necessary to plow up but little of this.

Due to rain the first of the week we have been constantly busy since. Monday and Tuesday the orchard and vineyard were sprayed and check plots and other miscellaneous plowing done. Since then all rotation plots to go into rowed crops have been prepared and planted.

Woodward, continued:

Land for cereal work has been spring toothed and much of it planted, and some forty acres on the Dairy project has been planted. Winter wheat on rotations was harvested. On land not yet worked the surface of the ground is fairly raising with weeds pushing through.

Mr. K. S. Quisenberry, of the Cereal Office, visited the station on the 9th.

Maximum temperature 97, minimum 57; precipitation, 2.28 inches. Evaporation, 2.002 inches. Average hourly wind velocity, 6.6 miles.

NOTE:-

On June 15 an additional supply of new voucher forms 1034- and 1035 were sent out to each of the stations of this office. The supply is still inadequate for the full year's work, but it is estimated that the supply sent out will meet the needs of the larger stations for at least three months and the smaller stations somewhat longer. Field men will request additional voucher forms as usual when the depletion of their supply requires.

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WEEKLY STATION REPORTS

OF THE OFFICE OF

DRY LAND AGRICULTURE INVESTIGATIONS

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JUN 18 1927

REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 18, 1927.

HAVRE:

Rain was recorded on five days during the past week. The total, however, was only .74 inch. This was sufficient though to interfere with field work. A heavy shower on the 16th was accompanied by light hail with but very little damage. Seeding on the rotations is complete.

All grain crops made very rapid growth. Winter rye is flowering at a height of about four feet. All spring grains are stooling very heavily and the earlier seeding is showing pretty good color. Late seeding is still light green because of the cloudy weather. Practically all of the summer-fallow plots were plowed. There was very little growth of Russian thistles but tumbling mustard has come on very rapidly, some of it being over two feet tall at the time that it was plowed under.

Alfalfa made quite rapid growth during the last week but is still very backward. It will probably be the first of July before this is ready to cut. Usually we make the first cutting between June 15 and 20.

Mr. Ernest H. Sandberg reported at this station to take charge of the livestock work on the 9th. Mr. Sandberg is a graduate of Montana State College and has been teaching Smith-Hughes work for a year at Stanford, Montana.

Maximum temperature 76, minimum 47; precipitation, .74 inch.

JUDITH BASIN:

Favorable growing weather characterized the past week. Temperatures ranging from 40 to 71 degrees with an abundance of moisture, in the soil, made ideal growing conditions for all crops. All trees are well leafed out and making a favorable growth. Caragana is blossomed out. Corn planted on the rotations June 7 is emerging

Field work was possible during the last five days of the week and all seeding was completed. Potatoes were planted on rotations. The strain and other potato tests were also planted.

Bean varieties and sweet corn were planted, also increase fields of corn. Plowing for summerfallow on rotations, cereal and increase ground is in progress. Plots have been trimmed and roads cultivated. The shelterbelt and orchard have been cultivated.

Visitors during the week were Messrs. Wm. De Young and V. D. Young, of the Montana Experiment Station.

Maximum temperature 71, minimum 40; precipitation, .35 inch.

HUNTLEY:

Excellent growing weather has prevailed throughout the week and all crops have made noticeable progress. Although precipitation has been recorded on six days of the past seven, the showers were light and the cloudy periods were of short duration. Corn and grain crops have resumed a healthy color and are making a normal growth. Field beans, soy beans, sorgo and Sudan grass planted during the previous week have come up, as has the flax that was reseeded in the rotations, at the same time.

Field work has consisted of plowing fallow and winter rye, lining out and cultivating roads, cultivating row crops and rogueing volunteer rye out of winter wheat plots.

Maximum temperature 80, minimum 40; precipitation, .32 inch.

SHERIDAN:

The most of the week has been cool with frequent local showers, although but little rain has fallen at the station. The last two days have been somewhat warmer. A fair growth of all crops is evident. Alfalfa and some of the early varieties of sweet clover are just beginning to bloom. Crops seeded last week practically all emerged during the past few days.

Rye for green manure in the rotations was plowed under today. Plowing of plots for fallow is in progress. Plowing for fallow on land intended for cereal varieties is being done with the tractor. Breaking of new sod for pastures and for an extension of the shelterbelt south of the railroad was completed. All roadways were lined, and cultivated where not seeded to grass.

Maximum temperature 75, minimum 42; precipitation, .56 inch.

MANDAN:

Agronomy

Another week of abnormally cool and cloudy weather has piled up another score against corn maturing this season. Only the most optimum conditions from no on will make ripe corn a certainty.

Sweet clover in Rotations 31 and 32 was plowed under for green manure this week. The stand was rather poor in 31 but very good in 32. The crop was just commencing to bloom.

Mandan, continued:

Corn plots and variety blocks were thinned to stand during the week. Germination and emergence was so good that it was necessary to cut more than one-third of the plants.

The first hay was cut on the 14th. This was crested wheat grass and brome grass on small blocks near the buildings and experiment fields. With the extremely cool weather, curing has been very slow. In fact, it has been necessary to wait 24 to 36 hours after cutting before enough wilting had taken place for it to be fit to rake.

Two crested wheat grass plots in the forage crop rotations were plowed immediately after the hay was removed, worked up and seeded to flax. This will probably be late, but should be quite free from weeds.

Reports of cutworms and wireworms damage continue to come in from the surrounding country.

Maximum temperature 75, minimum 39; precipitation, .02 inch.

Cooperative Grazing Experiment

The steers were weighed on the 15th. Very satisfactory gains were made on all pastures.

The abundant rains in May have assured us a plentiful supply of grass for some time yet, even without further precipitation.

List quadrats were clipped during the week, and areas opened and closed to grazing in the isolation transects.

Horticulture

Orchards and small fruits have been sprayed for the second time this season. Arsenate of lead, lime sulphur and nicotine sulphate were used.

Horticultural fields were cultivated and hoed during the week, and the seed beds weeded.

Water is being applied to four un-fertilized and four fertilized Virginia crab trees, to study the effect on the dropping of the fruit. Most of the crop frequently drops off at this stage or a little later.

Mandan, continued:

S. P. I. material sent us this spring after being held in cold storage in Chico, California, has started growth in the nursery. Good stands have been obtained. However, all green foliage died that was on the plants at the time they arrived.

Trees and shrubs in general are now making a good growth.

The hedges, both on the grounds and in the hedge experiments, have been given their first seasonal shearing. Last year's drought practically finished the willow and birch hedges, and the deciduous tree hedges in general show much damage. Buckthorn, Persian, Villosa, and Josikea lilacs, Caragana and Cotoneaster hedges show no winter injury or any other injury, and made luxuriant growth this spring.

The shrubbery groups on the grounds are in better condition this year than for many seasons past. Viburnums, Loniceras, Syringa villosa, Spirea Van Houttei, and Cornus stolonifera, are in full bloom at the present time, and making a very brilliant show.

Leaf lettuce, radishes, onions, and spinach have been harvested in quantity from the vegetable plots. The last cutting of asparagus was made June 15. On the whole the yield was light this season, which undoubtedly is due to last year's drought.

Arboriculture

Most of the week has been used in making up the inspection sheets and route maps for the annual summer inspection of shelterbelt plantings. Three short trips of about ten days will be started on June 20 in the territory covering the southern half of North Dakota.

On June 15 a quantity of Chinese elm seed was planted in the nursery. Furrows were first prepared and irrigated, and the seed sown immediately after the irrigation.

All stock in the nursery is in excellent condition, and gives promise of one of the best crops of tree seedlings ever grown at the station.

Numbers of farmers have visited the station each day during the week just past, many of whom called at the office asking information. On Tuesday, June 14, the combined Burleigh and Morton Counties Dairy picnic brought a large crowd, some sixty of whom were shown the work being done with corn, alfalfa and other feeds of most interest in dairy farming.

NORTH PLATTE:

Practically the entire week has been unseasonably cold and cloudy. There has been less than 24 hours of sunshine. Rain has fallen on four days, totaling 2.23 inches. The total for the month to date is 3.69 inches or .44 inch in excess of the normal for the entire month. Today, Saturday, the maximum temperature reached 70 degrees for the first time during the week. The range during most of the time has been between 42 and 65 degrees.

Cereal crops have made a wonderful development. Unless rust becomes bad, a good crop is practically assured. Oats are just beginning to head. Corn is small and yellow, showing the need of sunshine.

Mr. J. T. Sarvis visited the station on the 15th.

ARDMORE:

The weather during the week was stormy and cold and only three days of field work were accomplished.

During the week the millet varieties were seeded, Dairy pasture sweet clover mowed, rotation corn plots reseeded, thinning of corn started and winter rye and sweet clover green manure plots were turned under. The stand of rye was fair and the stand of sweet clover was very good. The first cultivation of corn was also finished.

In the oat variety test plots the Burt x Sixty day plots are heading. In the barley fields the grain is in the boot.

All hay machinery was placed in good state of repair. The Sudan grass Dairy pasture was fenced and the hog pastures were cross fenced.

Mr. Sarvis, from the Mandan Station, who has been visiting this station the latter part of the week, accompanied by Mr. Mathews, left for the Newell Station Saturday morning.

ARCHER:

The weather has been cool, humid and cloudy with precipitation occurring every day of the week, the total being .62 of an inch. The largest shower, .22 of an inch, occurred Friday afternoon.

Archer, continued:

Due to these weather conditions the corn has turned yellow and 34 acres in the general field have been duckfooted. Seventeen acres of this field are being reseeded to corn and the remainder will be seeded to oats and barley. The small cereals, sunflowers and peas are making rapid growth. The pastures are in very good condition.

The work has been distributed among a variety of jobs from cleaning the yards to tearing the loose plaster off the walls of the dairyman's house in preparation for repair. The basement for the new house is dug and the gravel is being hauled. The trees are being cultivated or plowed as occasion requires.

Mr. J. T. Sarvis, Associate Agronomist from the Northern Great Plains Field Station, was a visitor at the station Tuesday, June 14.

Maximum temperature 77, minimum 36; precipitation, .62 inch.

DALHART:

Conditions are very much improved over the previous months. On last Saturday night and all day Sunday a good rain was recorded. This came in a slow downpour covering a day and a half. There was no runoff. The soil took up the water as fast as it fell so that nothing went to waste. The weather remained very cool until about noon Thursday and then warmed up all at once. There was a good breeze Wednesday which aided the drying of the fields. Nothing could be done in the field until noon Thursday and then only in sections. The rain recorded this week totals 1.69 inches. This with the rain of the 5th, 6th, and 7th makes a total of 2.15 inches, plus .30 inch up to 5:00 p.m.

The harrow was started Thursday afternoon just ahead of the planter. The c.c. corn was planted in the north field and corn on rotations 88 and 89. The corn plots in the south field were too wet to plant. These would have been planted this afternoon but work was halted on account of another rain. All of the last date of grain and forage sorghums and varieties, including varieties on the fallow, are planted. The dates were planted on the 16th and the varieties on the 17th. The peanut varieties were also planted on the 17th.

The plows were started on the rotations in the north field Friday and continued until all of the rotations and c.c. plots were plowed and listed. The c.c. plots for milo and kafir in the south field were also plowed and listed.

Dalhart, continued:

The last of the rotation plowing was finished in the rain this afternoon. About four rounds remained to finish this plowing and the men stayed until they finished.

At this writing practically all of the experimental ground is plowed and a good bit of it harrowed and ready to plant. With favorable drying weather and not too much rain, the planter can be started Monday and all the rotations finished. If the rain had delayed for two hours, all of the above plots would have been harrowed as one team was harrowin The c.c. corn plots of the south field were dry enough to harrow and plant today, and would have been planted within an hour if the rain had delayed. Plans were all set to harvest the winter wheat and rye today also, but this will have to wait. We can finish all the experimental planting in one day now, which will make it in good season if we have drying weather by the first of the week. One increase field is all ready to plant as soon as it is harrowed and this will keep the planter going until another is ready. This work will follow the plot planting. The first two dates are emerging.

Work during the damp days the first of the week consisted of shearing the mules, cleaning more seed for sale, getting planters ready and other odd jobs. Farmers have been busy all week. They started to plant before the soil was dry enough, except on sandy land.
Maximum temperature 95, minimum 46; precipitation, 1.99 inches.

TUCUMCARI:

The drought broke with a crash Saturday night, when a rain of 2.10 inches fell from 10:00 p.m. to 10:00 a.m. Sunday.

Field work was begun Tuesday and good headway has been made, although a very small percentage of the plots are planted. Previous to the rain of a week ago the soil was so dry that no fields could be prepared for planting, so early spring cultural work has consumed most of the week.

With favorable weather conditions existing, planting should be practically completed by the close of next week. No attempt has been made to work increase fields and these will be left until plots are planted. Increase then will be largely drilled to cane or fallowed.

Tucumcari, continued:

Farmers are at last able to perform field work and livestock should soon improve in flesh, so conditions are greatly improved, although very little wheat is alive to benefit from the moisture. It was estimated June 1 that the estimated 110,000 acres of winter wheat in the state would produce 209,000 bushels.

Maximum temperature 98, minimum 49; precipitation, 2.32 inches, or approximately the same as that received from October 1 to June 7, (2.34 inches). Average hourly wind velocity, 5.0 miles.

BIG SPRING:

Weather conditions as well as the morale of the farmers has been greatly improved during the past week. A slow, gentle rain of .91 inch fell on Monday and another rain of .75 inch on Thursday; these two rains, totaling 1.66 inches, soaked things up so that planting can be completed.

Hundreds of acres of cotton are being planted now, although it will hardly have time to mature should the country have an early frost next fall. Feed crops, such as the grain and forage sorghums, will have ample time to make good yields if planted now. It is estimated that not over twenty per cent of the farms had been planted up to the present week and poor stands had been obtained on most of this land.

Skips in the cowpea and peanut plots were planted during the week, and one increase field of grain sorghums was replanted entirely. Cotton, which was planted May 25, is just now emerging to a stand. It was necessary to break the crust on these plots by scratching so that the young cotton plants could emerge. Plots in the rotations were trimmed during the week so that thinning can be started next week.

Maximum temperature 95, minimum 60; precipitation, 1.66 inches.

LAWTON:

A rain of 1.87 inches on the 13th was followed by three days of cold, cloudy, damp weather. The fields were thoroughly soaked and tillage of any sort was not possible until the 18th.

All row crops except cotton are in a growthy, vigorous condition, while an excellent crop of alfalfa is ready for the second cutting as soon as weather and soil conditions will permit. Corn is tasseling and silking and, as usual, presents a promising prospect about this time of the year. Weeds are fast becoming a problem in the cotton fields.

Lawton, continued:

Growth of cotton has been at a standstill for some time, due largely to cold weather especially at night. The plants are small and poorly leafed. Warm weather will likely bring the crop to a normal state of growth and development within a short time.

Wheat growers who are depending on the combines this year have experienced considerable anxiety the last two weeks because of rains. But, as yet, there has been practically no loss of grain in the fields and wheat is still standing pretty well.

Since about May 15 good rains have fallen about one week apart and temperatures have been moderate. June precipitation to date amounts to 2.55 inches.

BELLE FOURCHE:

Moderate temperatures have prevailed throughout the week and only two light showers were received. Field work has progressed uninterruptedly. Corn and sorghum were seeded on the dry land rotations, potatoes were planted and all spring seeding is now completed.

Conditions have been very favorable for a rapid plant growth. Winter wheat is commencing to joint and winter rye is heading. Alfalfa, sweet clover and brome grass, seeded the previous week, are up with perfect stands on the various plots.

Maximum temperature 76, minimum 41; precipitation, .04 inch.

AKRON:

Showers and cloudy weather have dominated the week. Not since 1920 have prospects for small grains appeared so bright. Considerable fallow wheat was damaged by the freeze of the first of May and by the subsequent dry May, but here on the station this wheat has headed and promises an average crop. No opportunity has been offered for observing the response of the fallow fields north of Yuma to the recent rains. It was reported late in May that these fallow fields were badly burned.

On the rotations all plots appear to promise about the same yields. No burning has been observed on the rotation green manure plots as is usually the case. Considerable winter killing occurred on the moisture conservation winter wheat series, showing about the first evidence of damage to these plots from continuous cropping. Winter killing was very prominent on this series last spring, which seems to show that the winter killing this past winter was not coincident.

Akron, continued:

Considerable winter killing also occurred on the west ends of the plots to the north end of Series 8, the series recently devoted to new cultural methods for winter wheat. Rotation 592 in cultivated strips at the north end of this series shows a good stand for the first time but with considerable killing on the west half of the plot. Rotation 591, which is seeded in stubble without previous cultivation and lies adjoining 592, shows a perfect stand with no killing, not even on the west end of the plot. Rotation 571-B, which is seeded continuously on disked stubble land and which lies adjoining 592 on the south, shows a fair stand, doubtless protected some by the stubble of 592. The remainder of the plots in this series up to fallow on Rotation 568 show severe winter killing, especially on the west ends of the plots.

There was a rain of 1.43 inches on the 11th, followed by showers on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th. These rains prevented field work till well towards the end of the week. The plowing of the fallow plots has been delayed to date but the first opportunity will find this work accomplished. The rotation, the rate and spacing, and the sheep rotation corn fields were harrowed today, Saturday. The sheep rotation corn fields were cross harrowed and germinating weeds were completely eliminated. The sweet clover across the railroad has completely grown away from the ewes and one-half of each of the two ten-acre fields was mowed for hay. The ewes were turned on to these pastures this week end and were just barely visible above the sweet clover. The staking and identifying of the various experimental plots was continued.

The cereal small grains on fallow were rogued. Dead wood was cleaned out of the orchard and the border plantings and hauled away. The ten acres of sweet clover hay across the railroad has remained on the ground through the most of the recent rains and has undoubtedly been damaged, though but little molding has taken place.

On a trip returning from Fort Collins, winter wheat conditions between Bennett and Wiggins, Colorado, were observed to be optimum.
Maximum temperature 85, minimum 41; precipitation, 2.39 inches.

GARDEN CITY:

The past week has been cloudy and cold for this time of the year. Nine-tenths of an inch of moisture was received last Sunday. Another shower, netting .12 inch, was received Wednesday night. The rain and cloudy weather prevented field work until Thursday afternoon.

Garden City, continued:

Row crop planting was completed on the dry land project late today. The seedbed on most plots is in ideal condition and good germination is expected.

Some of the small spring grains have greened up since the rain, but it is doubtful if much grain will be harvested.

COLBY:

Unusual though it may sound the past week has been too wet for field work. Precipitation was received on every day but one. Total precipitation for the week was 1.90 inches. This makes a total precipitation for June to date of 3.60 inches. There is ample moisture in the soil for rapid growth of corn and for the sorghums that are planted. The D. L. A. sorghums, which were seeded on the 9th, are hardly emerging at the present time.

The temperature has been very low for this time of the year. There has been very little sunshine during the past week. The rainy period caught us with our sorghum seeding incomplete. All experimental sorghums are seeded but about three days of commercial seeding remains to be done.

We are now behind with our work so that it will take good weather for us to get caught up with our necessary work before harvest, which we do not expect before three weeks. Both the wheat and sorghums need warm weather.

Barley which had suffered on the station has not recovered from the effects of the burning. Neither has the early spring wheat. The oats now promise a fair crop due to the thin stand. Corn was thinned on the D. L. A. project the previous week.

Various cleanup work has been in order the past week. Weeds are growing fast and are well started on the fallow. An effort will be made to work fallow land the coming week.

WOODWARD:

Over an inch of rain on the 11th and four days following with cloudy, misty weather delayed planting until noon of the 16th. As all planting of sorghum crops was delayed so long previously by drought, further delays are a serious matter.

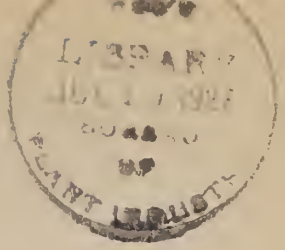
Woodward, continued:

Most of the kafirs, unless planted very soon, will not mature. Other work of the week consisted in plowing, hoeing and hauling rubbish.

Wheat harvest over the country has been delayed by wet weather. Wheat did not harden up. Several who became too anxious to harvest are having much trouble with storage.

Maximum temperature 98, minimum 52; precipitation 1.11 inches. Evaporation, 1.507 inches. Average hourly wind velocity, 6.0 miles.

96



WEEKLY STATION REPORTS

OF THE OFFICE OF

DRY LAND AGRICULTURE INVESTIGATIONS

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 25, 1927.

HAVRE:

The past week was very favorable for field work. Temperatures were above normal. Wind velocity, especially on two days, was higher than we expect this season of the year.

Some of the early winter wheat is showing head. Early seeded spring rye is also showing head. Some of the oats and barley are beginning to shoot. During the last few days a few blooms have been noticed on the alfalfa. It will probably be ready to cut within a week.

Flax on the rotations, which was seeded about two weeks ago, showed a very poor stand due to crusted soil. These plots were all reseeded during the week. Corn is very slow but is beginning to show some growth the last few days.

Mr. M. A. Bell, who has been Assistant in Agronomy at this station for the past three years, left on the 25th for Ames, Iowa, to take a year of graduate work. Mr. D. A. Savage who has been at the station for the past three months will have charge of the work during Mr. Bell's absence.

JUDITH BASIN:

Favorable weather conditions during the past week has caused a rapid growth in all crops. A few light showers have assisted in maintaining fairly low temperature. Winter rye on the rotations has headed and winter wheat is making favorable growth. A few of the early winter wheat hybrids on the cereal project are beginning to head.

Spring grains have good stands but are still backward in growth for this date. Corn on the rotations and pasture blocks has emerged with good stands. Spring sown alfalfa and sweet clover on the rotations and forage experiments are getting a good start.

Sweet clover in the hog pasture experiments has grown so rapidly and contained so much rye already headed out that it was cut for hay. Alfalfa in these tests contained many weeds which were also mowed to maintain the uniformity of the experiment.

Grasses are making an exceptionally rapid growth and will be ready for harvest at an early date.

Judith Basin, continued:

All plowing for summer fallow has been completed. Duckfoot summer fallow has also been cultivated. Corn on the rotations, pasture experiments and increase fields was harrowed.

The orchard, shelterbelt and garden have been cultivated. The spruce in the conifer tests are making a good growth but some of the pines are not thriving.

A milking shed is being built convenient to the pasture experiments.

Maximum temperature 76, minimum 40; precipitation, .36 inch.

HUNTLEY:

The past week has been seasonably warm and relative humidity has been high. Although rain was received during the first five days of the week, the precipitation was generally in the form of light showers and occurred in the evening, the days, for the most part being bright. Destructive hail was received by surrounding communities early in the week and a light fall was received locally on two occasions but no damage was done to crops on the plots.

All crops have grown rapidly, especially spring grains which have been somewhat retarded by cool and cloudy weather this spring. Most of these crops are now jointing. Flax reseeded a week ago has come up but alfalfa reseeded at about the same time is still below the surface of the ground. Weeds have taken advantage of the wet soil and for a while had gained considerably on the control operations, but during the last few days much progress has been made in cleaning up the fields.

Field work has consisted of cultivating roads, alleys and fallow plots, hoeing fence rows, rogueing volunteer rye out of grain plots and completing the miscellaneous plantings.

Maximum temperature 85, minimum 44; precipitation, .99 inch.

SHERIDAN:

Heavy rains the first part of the week prevented further plowing for fallow until Friday. Plowing of the rotations should be completed today, also the block in fallow for the 1928 varieties, with the exception of some that it is necessary to leave for the 2-way plow.

Sheridan, continued:

Trees that had killed back in the old shelterbelt were pulled out while the ground was wet. Three inside rows of the 4x4 block were taken out clean, while with the west row only the portions killed back badly were taken out entirely, and the rest thinned to 8' in the row. Some scattered Chinese elm that had killed badly during the past winter were taken out also.

The past three days have been quite warm, and vegetation in general is now making a rapid growth. Winter wheat began to head early in the week and some plots are now fully headed. Some of the earlier varieties of barley and the earliest seeding of this crop are beginning to head. Sweet clover was cut for hay Thursday, with the exception of white blossom No. 491.

Maximum temperature 85, minimum 45; precipitation, 1.65 inches.

DICKINSON:

The general prospect for crops is good but not so good as it was a week ago. Warm weather during the week caused rapid growth but there was some damage to late seeded crops by wind on the 24th.

A hail storm on the 19th damaged all crops to some extent on the station, and more severely over a strip through the southern part of this county and eastward. Over 700 claims for hail loss to crops are reported filed from this county. About as much damage resulted on the station from washing of the soil as from the hail.

The small grain are recovering rapidly, except rye and the taller growth of this crop was badly broken. Alfalfa, sweet clover and field peas also were severely damaged but the grasses show little effect of the storm. A good hay crop is now in prospect from both the native and cultivated grasses, as the growth is both tall and has a thick stand.

Corn on the rotations was plowed for the first time during the week. It was harrowed twice previously. The plants are only 4-6 inches high, so the prospect is for a very light yield.

Rye on the green manure plots was plowed under June 23.

The fruit crops show considerable effect of the hail. A few varieties of plum still have a fair amount of fruit on the trees but much of this is bruised.

Dickinson, continued:

Visitors included Mr. F. E. Diehl, of the State Board of Administration, Bismarck, and Messrs. E. J. George and Coffee of the Northern Great Plains Field Station.

Maximum temperature 84, minimum 44; precipitation, .51 inch.

MANDAN:

Agronomy

Temperature conditions are much improved over any previous week this month. A torrential rain and hail storm the first of the week caused some damage to field crops. A preliminary estimate placed the damage to crops somewhat as follows: Winter rye 90%, wheat and oats each 25%, barley 20%, flax 15%, and late wheat about 5%. Alfalfa, sweet clover and grasses were damaged somewhat, but not sufficient to cause much loss. It is probable that most of the field crops will make some recovery. Rye is headed, and was beginning to bloom at the time of the storm, hence its chances of recovery are not as good as other crops. Rye on fallow and manured corn gave promise of making a bumber yield before the hail struck it.

About 20 tons of brome and crested wheat grass hay were put into stack this week. The yield was approximately a ton to the acre. The quality of the crested wheat grass hay was especially good. Curing of this variety was more rapid than with brome.

Corn is getting its second cultivation at the height of only 4 to 5 inches.

Alfalfa is ready for its first cutting though not in bloom. Second growth shoots are coming on rapidly at the crown. Heretofore the blossoms have been the chief criterion for the first cutting stage of development. In all probability continued cool weather and abundance of moisture have kept back blossoming.

Maximum temperature 84, minimum 50; precipitation, .80 inch.

Horticulture

A severe hail storm on June 19 did considerable damage to fruit trees and small fruits. The bark was badly battered and broken on many of the trees, and part of the leaves and fruit knocked off or badly bruised. It is estimated that about 50% of the fruit crop was destroyed, and another 25% bruised by the hail.

Mandan, continued:

Considerable time has been spent in resuscitating and nursing back to health plants in the vegetable projects. These were badly injured in the hailstorm and near cloudburst which visited the station on June 19. Tomato plants, both in the breeding project and miscellaneous experiments, suffered the worst damage, being broken off almost at the ground line, and otherwise badly bruised. The maturing of the crop, if any is secured, will be delayed three or four weeks.

Flower beds and shrubbery about the grounds also came in for their share of the punishment. Spirea Van Houttei was its best at the time and was almost completely stripped of its blossoms. Peony and rosebuds were knocked off and geraniums and cannas almost beaten into the ground. Recovery among the ornamentals is taking place rapidly, however, and with warm weather the damage should soon be overcome.

Peony buds are starting to unfold, Rugoso and Wild roses, Philadelphus syringa of various varieties, Physocarpus and Syringa emodi, Villosa and Josikea, are at their best.

Arboriculture

Chinese elm seed planted on June 15 began to emerge about the middle of the week. The native elm has not yet come up. The rain and hail storm on Sunday, June 19, packed the surface soil, which has apparently retarded the coming through of this seed. The hail did little or no damage. Cultivation and hoeing in the nursery has been going on during the week.

Heavy roads have retarded the progress of the shelterbelt inspectors on Monday and Tuesday. Hail damage to crops in certain areas has been reported. 1927 shelterbelt plantings inspected during the week seem a little backward. Mr. Ernest George reports four conifer plantings of spruce with perfect stands.

Visitors of the week included Mr. F. E. Cobb, President, North Dakota School of Forestry. Dr. D. McMahon, State Agent in Animal Health, North Dakota Agricultural College, Mr. H. C. Klein, Publisher, The Farmer, St. Paul, with four Northern Pacific Railway officials from St. Paul. The Morton and Grant Counties Farm Boys' Camp, with headquarters at the Mandan Fair Grounds, spent Monday, June 20, at the station.

BELLE FOURCHE:

Two days of frequent light showers early in the week were followed by a period of warm weather, and all crops made a rapid growth Winter rye and alfalfa are commencing to blossom, and winter wheat is about 16 inches tall. Corn and sorghum seeded the previous week are up with good stands on most of the plots.

Visitors during the week were Mr. A. C. Cooley, Mr. J. T. Sarvis, and Mr. O. R. Mathews.

Maximum temperature 92, minimum 49; precipitation, .33 inch.

ARDMORE:

The weather during the fore part of the week was stormy. No work was done in the fields for two days. The last part of the week was fair with hot winds Thursday and Friday.

The hoeing of the alleys was begun, all sweetclover fields were mowed, and thirty-five acres of alfalfa was mowed and stacked. The alfalfa is yielding very good this cutting.

Four lots of 15 pigs each were started on self-feeding experiments on Thursday.

Maximum temperature 94, minimum 46; precipitation, .45 inch.

ARCHER:

During the past week the weather has warmed up considerably. The maximum temperature of June 23 and 24 were 89 and 91 degrees, respectively, but today is cooler with a stiff breeze from the south.

The warm weather is helping the corn which is gradually losing its yellow cast. The winter rye on the green manure plots was in head when plowed under and the winter wheat is coming into boot. The spring wheat, oats and barley are jointing. The tillering of these crops was extensive during the cool weather. Potatoes and peas are making a good appearance but the beans for the most part were killed by the hail and cool, rainy weather. The reseeding of this crop has been accomplished. The corn, reseeded last week, is emerging as are also the barley and oats seeded in the same field.

The work at the station has consisted of hauling gravel for the cement work of the new house, lining and cleaning road and alley ways, plowing and tillage of fallow plots. The cultivation of the sunflowers in the dairy field will be completed today. This crop was seeded early with the lister and has thrived during the cool, rainy weather.

Maximum temperature 91, minimum 40; precipitation, .15 inch.

AKRON:

More showers this week. Rain of .40 in the late afternoon of June 21 interfered with field work, but time was well spent mowing the station grounds and making other preparations for the annual picnic on Thursday. June has produced 5.32 inches of rainfall to date. This is the heaviest June rainfall within the history of the station. These rains have been very beneficial for the small grains both winter and spring, but unfavorable for corn, sorgo, millet, and beans. There has been no emergance of soy beans planted the latter part of May. It is yet too early to determine accurately, but it now appears that the stand of sorgo, both on the rotation plats and on the Forage Variety Experiment will be very poor. The stand of corn, also is very light, but in most cases there appears to be good enough stand for our conditions. The Rate and Spacing corn is being counted today preparatory to thinning to designate stands but no report is available this evening.

The Staking of the experimental plats was completed. Rogueing of the small grain plats was continued. There is an unusual amount of rogueing this spring, probably because of the use of the reaper the past two years for harvesting. The plowing of the Rotation Fallow plats was commenced Mondah and completed before the rain late Thursday evening. The ground turned up wet, but on the whole a very good job was done. These plats were not packed until today, Saturday. The bean variety experiment was seeded Tuesday. The Rotation Extension listed corn is being cultivated today. Fallow for Cereal Small Grain Nursery, another year, was also plowed and packed. The sweet clover mowed early in June was hauled in today and stacked. The hay was in only fair condition, having lain on the ground through the series of June rains. The yield was about 400 pounds per acre.

Annual picnic was held on Thursday, with about the usual crowd of 1800 people present. On Friday, County Extension Agent Tedmon, of Arapahoe County, accompanied about 12 farmers from in around Deertrail, on a tour of the station. These farmers were chiefly interested in soil blowing problems. Mr. E. A. Lungren and Mr. Ball, from the Agricultural College, visited the station a short while this afternoon, Saturday.

Maximum temperature for week 88, minimum 43; precipitation .57

NORTH PLATTE:

The fore part of the week was cool, with precipitation recorded on the 19th and 20th. The rain recorded on the 19th amounted to .78 of an inch and came with such force that it packed and crusted the soil and did considerable damage to cherries, etc.

Corn thinning on the D.L.A. plats has been completed.

All crops are looking fine. In fact, the D.L.A. project looks the best it has for several years. The small grain plats were rogued yesterday.

NORTH PLATTE, contd:

The station was inspected by about 300 members of the National Association and Governor McMullen on the afternoon of the 23rd. Dr. Blohm of Halle, Germany, was a station visitor yesterday.

Maximum temperature for week 102. This mark was reached on the 24th

COLBY:

Field work was in order every day during the past week. While some headway was made in overcoming the enforced absence from the field during the preceding week, it will still require some meditation on the sequence to perform the necessary farming operations. Work during the week included the finishing planting of a commercial field of Early Sumac for feed, working (listing) of a field for fallow, discing of another field for fallow, plowing a plat in the MF series, cultivating the D.L.A. fallow plats, thinning completed on the corn varieties, and hoeing of a soy bean and cotton nursery, and around trees, vines, and shrubs set out this spring.

Winter wheat presents a better appearance than at any time during the season. The thinner wheat in many instances is going to be very weedy. Harvest will be about ten days later than normal. Red, or orange leaf rust, is very thick on the leaves of the wheat. There is a good infestation of stem rust. Wheat in the later and thinner fields and most wheat acreage is in that class) has the grain just started to form to just completely formed. With favorable weather conditions a good crop could be produced.

Barley on the station suffered in May from the dry weather and complete recovery did not take place. In the county barley in general looks fine and should make an excellent yield. Oats appear exceptionally promising both on the station and in the county. Corn could hardly be better, especially that which has been worked since the rains. There is a much larger acreage of corn this year than for several years. Feed crops, of the sorghums, are coming up to excellent stands.

Visitors during the week included Professors H. H. Laude and C. O. Johnston from Manhattan and Mr. H. H. Walkden of the Entomological Laboratory at Wichita.

Maximum temperature 99 degrees with no wind on the 24th, minimum 50 degrees. Precipitation T, evaporation 1.709 inches. Average hourly wind velocity, 8 ft. anemometer, 9.9 m.p.h., 2 ft. anemometer 6.2 m.p.h.

HAYS:

While the month of May was unusually dry and windy and cut early prospects for small grains half in two, the month of June has led the opposite extreme with eight inches rainfall up to June 21, and moderately cool weather. According to the Weather Bureau records this is the second wettest June in 60 years. Since June 21 no rain has fallen and temperature is climbing, the maximum for the week being 101. Minimum 53.

HAYS, contd:

The wet cool weather delayed harvest, holding off maturity of barley and winter wheat. Oats, which had commenced heading at a very short height, started a second growth now headed eight to ten inches above the heads of the first growth which is mature. On most of the plats the second growth is much the best.

Many of the barley and wheat plats are now ready for harvest, but since the ground is none too dry in spots to carry the binder, first attention is being given tillage work this week. During the wet weather field work generally was delayed until the weeds have a good start everywhere. An effort is being made to get these under control, and harvest will start in earnest Monday and be pushed to the end if dry weather continues. Every plat of wheat and barley will be ready for the binder as the hot weather is hurrying them along.

Spring wheat is looking fine on fallow, but only fair on other methods. On all plats it has made a good height and good heads, but is too thin on the ground to make heavy yields. It is now in the milk stage, and it remains to be seen how it comes through the hot weather to maturity.

Canadian field peas, which at the height of 10 or 12 inches were stunted and set back by the May drought and winds, have responded to the June rains with new growth, the vines having reached a length of three feet, but stand up to about two feet. The growth is good, but too thin to make more than an average amount of material to be turned under. The peas are being plowed under today. Also the "O" plat of the M.F. winter wheat series is being plowed today. This plat has previously been plowed on or about June 15, but this year the ground has not been dry enough to plow since June 11.

GARDEN CITY:

Growing conditions have been favorable during the past week. Two showers, totalling seven-tenths of an inch of precipitation, were recorded during the week.

Satisfactory stands were secured on all row crops with the exception of four listed milo plats which were replanted this morning. Everything is making a rapid growth.

Considerable damage is being done to artichokes by the June beetle.

Field work consisted of cultivating corn and the first two dates of planting sorghum, and cultivating listed fallows.

Maximum temperature for week 105, minimum 51; precipitation .7 of an inch.

DALHART:

Field operations were continued all week without a halt. On Monday, while the plat fields and increase blocks were too wet to work, the blue weed patch which was about equal to sod, having been planted to sweet clover the past two years, was plowed and planted to sudan grass for pasture.

By the time this was finished the fields had dried so that plowing could be resumed. The work progressed rapidly and the experimental plats were all finished early in the week except the cowpea varieties, and continuous cropping plats in the south field. These remained too wet to work until Thursday of this week when they were planted. The cowpea variety block was plowed and planted on the 23rd. The block which alternates with the grain and forage sorghum varieties is being planted today, having just been finished plowing. The plows have just started on the last increase field and will finish it about Tuesday if not halted on account of rain. The summer fallow plats will be plowed as soon as the planting is all finished. The nursery block was the last to be planted in the experimental work. This planting was made on the 23rd, after the cowpea varieties were finished.

The winter rye and winter wheat plats were harvested this week. The wheat shattered badly, having stood during the time the plat was too wet to work and the wheat ripening all the time. The rye was in the best stage for cutting. The wheat looked as if it might make8 or 10 bushels to the acre, while the rye will do well if it makes a yield worth recording. The oats are not ready to harvest yet, but will do to harvest on two plats at least and will make a pretty fair yield on the fallow.

All of the variety and date sorghums are emerged and growing rapidly, also the field corn on all plats, except c.c. plats in the south field which had to be delayed in planting on account of rain. The crops on the rotations are just beginning to emerge. It may be necessary to replant some of the date sorghum varieties again to something for a feed crop on account of poor stands; however, most of them are coming out in fair to good shape. The last date is up to an excellent stand for all varieties The cotton on all five dates is making a poor showing to date. About 4 varieties are up at this time to a good stand and these in the single row test. The remainder may or may not germinate to a stand. The cotton was all planted exceptionally thick to insure a stand under most any kind of condition, but not much is showing yet. If this does not come out of it pretty soon now the block will be planted to a row crop for feed. It is getting so late now that the cotton may make nothing but stalks.

While the station work as a whole is being done much later than usual on account of the continued drought, the whole station is in better shape at this time than any time previous. The late plowing and working of the fields has routed the young weed growth which has heretofore had to be eliminated by cultivation. The planting, with the exception of a very few varieties, was put in at about the best date for maximum yield. Some changes were made in planting the rotations. The Reed kafir which has been used on all rotation plats for several years was substituted with Dawn Kafir this year. This change was made because Reed should be planted May 15 for best yield, while the Dawn makes its maximum yield when planted June 15. Some of the earlier maturing varieties of forage sorghums were planted on the sorghum plats of the rotations.

A picnic is being held at the station this morning, consisting of young people, who are members of families working for the Rock Island System. The leader from Chicago is here in the interest of the work.

DALHART, contd:

Maximum temperature for week 97, minimum 52; precipitation 1.01 inches. One day of the week was quite windy, but notsoil blowing occured. The Cereal and Forage block will have to be cultivated soon in order to prevent any destruction of the young crops by soil blowing. This block was packed by the recent rains. The remainder of the station is in good shape at present to withstand blowing.

TUCUMCARI:

Practically all plat planting, with the exception of late date plats, was completed late today. Previous to the rain of June 12 no preparation of land was possible, and since that date additional showers have kept teams from the field a portion of the time, so that eight days covers actual field working time.

Crops planted late last week emerged, without exception, to good stands in four to six days. High wind yesterday injured yound seedlings to some extent, since a shower the middle of the week had left the soil in ideal blow condition. The wind was of short duration and probably full stands remain on all plats - no effort was made to prevent blowing for that would have delayed planting a portion of D.L.A. plats until next week.

No effort has been made to control weeds on increase land, but this will be accomplished next week as soon as a second date of grain and forage sorghums can be planted. A large portion of increase land will be field cultivated and drilled to sorgo, most of the remainder being fallowed.

Rain this month, to date, totals 3.47 inches, or 1.13 inches more than was received in the eight previous months. Ranges are improving rapidly and cattle are gaining in flesh. Farmers are working overtime to plant abandonded wheat fields to row crops and the bean acreage will be highest in years. In all probability at least one-half the acreage where wheat died will be fallowed for fall seeding.

Maximum temperature for week 98, minimum 53; precipitation 0.95 inch; evaporation 2.807; wind velocity 7.5 miles.

BIG SPRING:

Weather conditions have remained very favorable for plant growth and field operations during the past week. Another light rain of .41 inch fell on June 22; this, together with moderate temperatures and low wind velocity, has been very condusive to all forms of plant growth.

Planting and replanting has been in progress throughout the count during the week. Although much cotton has been planted during the past few days, it is rather doubtful as to whether it will have time to mature unless the county is favored by unusually late frosts. The feed crops which are planted now will have ample time to mature.

BIG SPRING, contd:

Station work during the past week has consisted mainly of thinning milo and kafir plats and in knifing increase fields.

Compass cherries were picked this week; a fairly good crop of fruit was obtained. The early Wheeler peaches are also about ready to be picked.

Maximum temperature for week 103, minimum 59; precipitation .41 inch.

LAWTON:

The cool, damp, cloudy weather which prevailed the first half of the week was followed by hot sunshine with but little wind movement.

Threshing of wheat and oats was begun throughout the county the last of the week and will be in full progress by Monday. Reports, so far, indicate a wheat yield of about 8 to 10 bushels per acre. The grain tests from 56 to 58.

Five and one-half tons of very high grade second cutting alfalfa were placed in the barn during the week, cotton chopping was practically completed, and all row crops were cultivated.

In spite of the optimum growing conditions for sorghum crops during the past month they have succumbed rapidly to chinch bug injury. The infestation has been very heavy and very general and the injury to grain and forage sorghums during the past ten days has been very rapid. April 15 plantings, except the various strains of feterita, stand a chance to mature a crop because of the advanced growth at this time. The May 1 and May 15 plantings are already severely injured and chances of maturity are not at all promising. Common feterita and Hybrid Dwarf No. 1 show the least resistance to bug injury of any of the feteritas. Spur feterita and Kaferita No. 812 show a very marked resistance and are still green and vigorous, while the others are recorded as entirely killed. Premo shows considerably more resistance than Chiltex, while Wonder Kafir shows a very weak resistance.

Cotton has not yet made much growth, but should respond to hot weather quite rapidly. Sweet clover has made a very satisfactory growth during the year.

WOODWARD:

We were again kept from the planting and cultivating, that are so pressing during the fore part of this week, by wet weather. Farmers were also in a serious state of nerves over delayed wheat harvest. Latter half of week has, however, been splendid for all field work. Combines about the country are using every precious minute. The light wheat crop does not seem to have seriously injured sales of combines. They are everywhere and remind one by their numbers of the old time "bad jack rabbit years."

WOODWARD, contd:

On the station, all experimental planting of sorghums, aside from a few late dates, is completed. A few variety cowpea and corn plantings also remain to be made and there is a little sowed feed in od corners to put in. Two days work should easily finish all planting. Stands will be injured somewhat by alternate washing and crusting.

Maximum temperature for week 98, minimum 57; average hourly wind velocity 7.2 miles; precipitation .73 inch; evaporation 2.404 inches.